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2018 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) 10000 U.7. P

			Public Water Syste	Name		_	
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	001	List PWS ID #s fo	or all Community Wate	r Systems in	cluded in this CCR		(/
a Cor must	nsumer Confidence be mailed or delivered. Make sure voi	e Report (CCR) to its vered to the customers	A) requires each Commicustomers each year. If published in a newspacedures when distribute the MSDH. Please of	Depending or oper of local ting the CCF	n the population ser circulation, or prov R. You must emai	rved by the vided to the	he customers upon
	Customers were	e informed of availab	oility of CCR by: (Att	ach copy oj	f publication, wat	ter bill or	r other)
		☐ Advertisement	in local paper (Attacl	a copy of ad	lvertisement)		
		☐ On water bills	(Attach copy of bill)				
		☐ Email message	(Email the message	to the addr	ess below)		
	Date(s) custo	mers were informed:	/ /2019		/2019	1 12	2019
	CCR was distr		stal Service or other				r direct delivery
	Date Mailed/	Distributed:/_					
	CCR was distri	buted by Email (<i>Em</i>	10/		e Emailed:/		
		□ As a URL				(Prov	vide Direct URL)
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V	Name of Nev	vspaper:The_	Laure Le	published (ader (CCR <u>or</u> proof of p	oublicatio	on)
		ed: <u>04 /27 / 20</u>			Dete Deste de	,	/ 2010
			Attach list of location		Date Posted:		/ 2019
	CCR was poste	ed on a publicly acce	ssible internet site at	the following	ng address:	(T)	
I her abov and o	a and that I would d	istribution methods allo stent with the water qua blic Water Supply	outed to the customers of wed by the SDWA. I f lity monitoring data pro	urther certity	that the information	e form and	III this CCR is true
Nam	nda Duly ne/Title (Board Fre	n Manager sident, Mayor, Owner, .	Admin. Contact, etc.)	÷	5/20/19	Date	8
		Subn	nission options (Select	one method	d ONLY)		
	Mail: (IIS	Postal Service)		Em	ail: water.reports	@msdh.n	ns.gov

MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

Not a preferred method due to poor clarity

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2019!

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2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report JP Utility District PWS#: 340007 & 340036 April 2019

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Linda Griffin at 601.315.0731. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us for the annual meeting scheduled for the third Monday in February at 7:00 PM at 2280 Hwy 29 South, Ellisville.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula Aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the JP Utility District have received lower to moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2018, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWS ID#	340007			TEST RESUI	LTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

10. Barium	N	2015*	.0033	,00250033	ppm		2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2015*	1.5	.7 – 1.5	ppb		100	10	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2014/16	* 1	0	ppm		1.3	AL=1	 .3 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2015*	.204	.166204	ppm		4		4 Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2014/16	* 2	0	ppb		0	AL=	15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	n By-	Products	15	No Range	ppb	0		60	By-Product of drinking water
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2015*	21.4	No Range	ppb	0		80	disinfection. By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2018	1.9	0 – 2.81	mg/l	0	MRE)L = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#3	340036			TEST RES	ULTS				
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRD	Measure -ment	MCL	G M	CL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic (Contam	inants							
10. Barium	N	2015*	-0033	No Range	ppm		2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2015*	.6	No Range	ppb	1	00	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17*	.2	0	ppm		1.3 AL	<u>-</u> =1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2015*	.118	No Range	ppm		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2015/17*	1	0	ppb		0 A	L=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Or	ganic C	Contami	nants						
76. Xylenes	N	2018	.002675	No Range	ppm		10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Disinfection	n By-Pr	oducts							
81. HAA5		2018	1	lo Range p	pb	0	6		y-Product of drinking water sinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N :	2015* 4	.74 1	No Range p	pb	0	8		y-product of drinking water lorination
Chlorine	N	2018 1	.8	.06– 2.43 r	ng/i	0	MRDL =		ater additive used to control

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2018.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The JP Utility works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Please note: this ccr report will not be mailed, it will be published in the local newspaper only, however a copy may be requested from our office.

with capital murder

ping. Jail records show that he was not in custody as of Friday morning.

"As the case goes to grand ury, there are other pending charges that hopefully we can get indictments for other people that participated," Capt. Branden McLemore told WDAM.

The search for Carter's body included parts of Jones County and the Laurel Police Department and sheriff's department assisted. The LPD picked up

Evans at his place of employment for the HPD.

"The family now has a little bit of closure," Mc-Lemore said, "and hopefully we can give them the justice that they deserve."

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Copper	N.		A/16*		0		a abbit	Ý 17	1.3	AL	2.3. Corrosion of household plumbin systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	N	201		.204	.16620	04	ppm		4		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer an aluminum factories
Lead	N	201	4/16*	2	0.		bbp		0	AL=	
sinfectio	n By-	Produ	cts	1				· 1/2	, 4		
HAA5	N	2018	16		No Range	.ppb	T	0		-60	By-Product of drinking water
TTHM al domethanes]	N	2015*	21	L4 ²	No Range	ppb		0	PEGINIC	80	disinfection. By-product of drinking water chlorination.
orine	N	2018	1.0		0 - 2.81	ing/		0	MRI	DL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
WS ID#	34003	6		i, *	TEST	RESU	LTS	i y		į	
teminent	Violati Y/N		ate ected	Level Detects	ed #of St	Detects or amples eding L/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment		CLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination :
organic	Conta	minan	ts				.V.	1			
Berium *	N	2015		.0033	No Range		ppm	T	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N .	2015		.6	No Range		ppb	1	100	10	
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Fluoride	N	2015		.118	No Range		ppm	JOY/	4		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
ead	N-	2015/	17*	1	0		ppb		0	AL=15	
latile Or	ganic	Conta	mina	ints				1			1 debosits
lylenes	N	2018		.002675	No Range		ppm		10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
infection	By-P	roduc	ts				.886				T Cricinical Identities
IAA5	Z	2018	6		No Range	ppb		0		80 E	By-Product of drinking water
THM I omethanes]	N .	2015	4.74	,	No Range	ppb		Ö		80 E	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
ine	N .	2018	1.8	Ŗ.	1:06-2.43	mg/l		0	MRDL	= 4 V	Vater additive used to control

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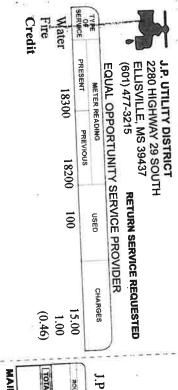
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PAST DUE AMOUNT	TOTAL DUE UPON RECEIPT	OTAL DUE
5/10/19	1367	b
PAST DUE AFTER THE DATE	CUSTOMER	CUST

METER READ CLASS Service From 3/15/2019 TO 4/16/2019 ACCOUNT 1367 4/29/2019 TOTAL DUE 15.54 AFTER DUE DATE 1.55 17.09 PAST DUE

MARY FRANCES SMITH 238 JIM WEST ROAD OVETT MS 39464-3451

2018 CCR is available in the office at 2280 Hwy 29 South Ellisville. The Gally hall he prophilis the first mailed unless requested.